

SLAYS THE GIRL HE WISHED TO WED.

James Crosswell, an Instructor,
Shoots and Kills Miss
Mollie Powell.

KILLS HIMSELF WHEN CAUGHT.

Posse Had Slayer Surrounded in a
Thicket, When He Put a
Bullet Through His
Heart.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Rolla, Mo., Sept. 25, 1 a. m.—The murderer
of Miss Mollie Powell was captured at 11
o'clock last night in a barn on the out-
skirts of the city. When Mayor Long and
his posse closed in upon him he shot him-
self through the heart.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Rolla, Mo., Sept. 25.—A fearful tragedy
was enacted in this city last night just be-
fore the hour of 12.

James Crosswell, an instructor in the
School of Mines shot Miss Mollie Powell
through the heart, killing her almost in-
stantly. He then escaped.

The deed was committed at Miss Powell's
home. Her scream when she was shot
brought her mother to the scene, she having
left about five minutes before. As she opened
the door leading from the hallway into
the parlor she was met by her daughter,
who exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, don't go in
there; he will shoot you; he has shot me,
and I am dying."

Mrs. Powell thought her daughter was
singing, but before she could reply the man
fired a second shot, the course of which has
not been ascertained. Her daughter passed
on, attempted to ascend the stairway and
fell dead.

Her younger brother, Frank Powell, was
called and he rushed for medical aid, in-
forming several parties on the street what
had happened.

General Alarm Sounded.
A general alarm was sounded. Citi-
zens rushed to the residence and learned
of the terrible tragedy. The students of
the Missouri School of Mines turned out
en masse. Words of resentment and con-
demnation were upon the streets. The streets
were crowded with indignant citizens, and
had the culprit been caught he would
doubtless, never have seen the dawn of
this day.

Several hundred citizens and students im-
mediately organized themselves into search-
ing parties and traveled in every direction.
At 7 o'clock this morning Mayor Long issued
a call to all citizens to assist in the
capture of the fugitive. An organization
was formed, with Sheriff John Cooper in
charge, and searched the country for miles
around.

MURDERER SHOTS HIMSELF.
Mayor Long and his posse to-night se-
cured a clew and they surrounded a barn
in the outskirts of the town. With six
men the Mayor closed in upon the fugitive.
When Crosswell realized his position he
made his way to a little thicket of cedar
trees and there he hid himself. When Mayor
Long and his posse closed in upon him he
shot himself through the heart. His pursuers
were not over fifty feet from him at the time
he fired the shot.

His pursuers endeavored to secure some
statement, but he was unconscious from the
time he fired the fatal shot until he died,
which was about two minutes afterwards.
He left no letters or statement of any kind,
to show that the deed was premeditated.
His body now lies in the coroner's office
awaiting the action of the coroner's jury.
Crosswell's family live in Cambridge,
Mass., and have been notified.

The only theory offered for the crime is
that Crosswell was disappointed in his
suitor.

WELL KNOWN IN BOSTON.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.—J. S. Crosswell
was favorably known among his classmates
at the Massachusetts Institute of Technol-
ogy, where he was a student for four years,
graduating in the class of mechanical engi-
neering of 1900. Shortly after graduation
he was appointed an instructor in the Mis-
souri School of Mines. He was about 34
years old and lived in Cambridge.

SHE WORE MALE ATTIRE.

Mysterious Woman Arrested—
Says She Eluded St. Louis Police.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—Considerable
mystery has been occasioned by the arrest
to-day of a woman, who was wearing
male attire, and who persistently refused
to give the least detail concerning herself.
The police think they have unearthed some-
thing that will be a second Ellis Glenn af-
fair.

Harry Hight is the name claimed by the
mysterious individual, and the only thing
admitted by her is that she gave the police
of St. Louis the slip for seven weeks. She
arrived here on the Lehigh, the scene of
part of Ellis Glenn's operations.

When taken to the police station the
prisoner maintained that she was a man,
and made serious objections to being called
"Miss," when being interrogated by the
officers. Several clues that may possibly
lead to identification were secured from
documents found in her clothes, and the
police will hold her until all can be investi-
gated.

In a grip carried by Hight was found an
entire woman's outfit, including skirts,
shirt waists, etc., and also a pair of
slippers.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Will Leave Oyster Bay for Wash-
ington This Morning.

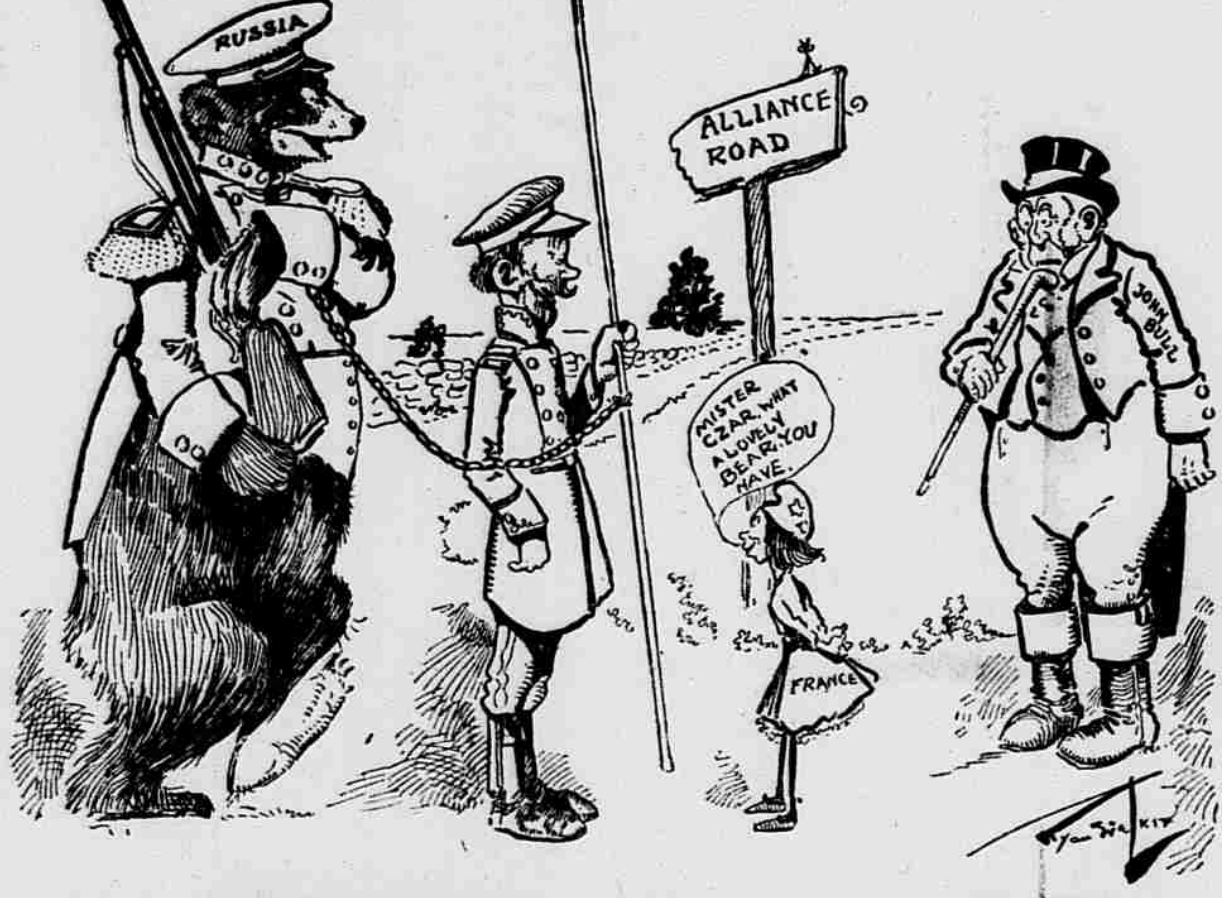
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Theodore
Roosevelt will leave here for Washington
at eight o'clock to-morrow morning in a spe-
cial train on the Long Island railroad. It
will take Mrs. Roosevelt to Long Island
City, after which the Pennsylvania Rail-
road will have special transportation fa-
cilities in readiness.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be accompanied by
her daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Edith,
and by Miss Young, the governess. William
Loeb, Jr., the President's assistant secre-
tary, will accompany her. Mrs. Roosevelt
will arrive in Washington at about 10
o'clock, when the party will start for Wash-
ington, arriving there about twenty min-
utes after nine o'clock in the evening.

MAMMOTH INDIANA OIL WELL.

Workmen Nearly Drowned by Del-
uge Spouting From It.

Hartsville, Ind., Sept. 24.—A mam-
moth oil well was drilled here to-day that
is said to be the biggest well in Indiana.
At five feet in the mud a column of oil
spurted over the top of the derrick and the
workmen were nearly drowned.



J. BULL: "I HOPE SHE WON'T FOLLOW THE DANCING BEAR."

DEATH ADJOURNS COURT IN SCHLEY NAVAL INQUIRY.

Judge Jere M. Wilson, Principal Counsel for the Accused Rear Ad-
miral, Expires Suddenly, Just as the Court Had Convened—
One Witness Had Been Briefly Examined.

BURDEN OF DEFENSE NOW RESTS UPON ISADOR REYNER.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Schley court
of inquiry was brought to a sudden termi-
nation for the day, eighteen minutes after
convening this morning, by the announce-
ment of the sudden death of Judge Jere
M. Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral
Schley.

The announcement was made to the court
by Isidor Rayner, assistant counsel, in the
following language:
"I have a very sad announcement to make
to the court. I have just heard of the death
of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock
this morning, slightly indisposed. I was
with him until late last night. I saw him
this morning at 6 o'clock and left him at
10 o'clock. We have confirmed the rumor
through the telephone that he has just died
at the Shoreham Hotel, and I would re-
spectfully ask the court, if it meets with
the approval of the court, to adjourn for to-
day."

Admiral Dewey said:
"I have to announce that owing to the
death of Judge Wilson, of counsel, the
court will adjourn for to-day until to-mor-
row morning."

Judge Wilson was a native of Ohio, and
was 73 years old. He stood at the very
front of the Washington bar. Among the
well-known cases in which Mr. Wilson was
counsel were the Star-route trials, the Holt
case, the Breckinridge-Pollard breach
of promise case, the trial of Captain How-
gate for embezzlement, the court-martial
proceedings against General Swain, the
Oberlin Carter case, and the Venezuela,
Alabama, Breckinridge and the La
Alba Mexican claims cases.

ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS SURPRISE AND SHOCK.

Mr. Rayner said that so far as he could
now see the counsel for Admiral Schley
would be able to proceed to-morrow, but
he added that there would be a desire to
attend the funeral when it occurred. Ad-
miral Dewey and Captain Lemay agreed
that this detail could be arranged later.
The announcement of Judge Wilson's
death created consternation not only among
members of the court, but among the spec-
tators, and some minutes elapsed before
people generally would accept the report.
The judge had been present in the court
the day before yesterday, and while he had
not participated to any great extent in the
proceedings, he had appeared physically active
and wide awake to all that was said and
done.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY WAS STUNNED BY REPORT.

The report first reached Mr. Rayner in the
shape of a rumor a minute or two after
Machinist A. B. Claxton of the Texas, the
second witness, had been put on the stand.
Captain Parker and Mr. Teague of Admiral
Schley's counsel immediately went to the
telephone. They returned in a few min-
utes, saying the report had been confirmed.
Mr. Rayner then made his announcement
to the court and asked an adjournment for
the day.

All the members of the court, including
counsel for the Government and for Ad-
miral Schley, expressed the utmost surprise
and sorrow over the news, while Admiral
Schley himself said:

"The news is so shocking that I cannot
trust myself to give expression to my es-
timate of the man. I can only say that I
have lost not only a clear-headed and
brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much
loved friend. I am shocked beyond measure
at the news, and find myself unable to ac-
cept the report."

It was announced at the courtroom that
Judge Wilson's death had occurred at 10:18
a. m. at the Shoreham Hotel, and that it
had been due to acute indigestion and kid-
ney affection.

COURT RECEIVED BUT LITTLE TESTIMONY.

The proceedings of the court were ren-
dered very brief by the announcement of
Judge Wilson's death. Commander Bates
and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the
reading of the official report of their testi-
mony as given yesterday, and First-Class
Machinist A. B. Claxton of this city, who
had charge of the port engine of the Texas
on the day of the battle of Santiago, had
just taken the stand when the announce-
ment of Judge Wilson's death was received.
It had been expected by the Government
that Mr. Claxton would confirm the state-

ment of Engineer Bates concerning the re-
versal of the engines of the Texas. During
the short time that he was on the stand
Engineer Bates was asked a few questions.
One of these was by Captain Parker and
he was in regard to the steam log of the
Texas. In reply to the first inquiry Com-
mander Bates said the log had been writ-
ten up to the day after the battle.

The other questions were by the Court,
and related, the first, to the coal supply of
the Texas on May 25, 1898, and the second,
to the condition of the machinery of the Texas
on the day of that month. The questions
of the Court, and the responses to them
were as follows:

"Are you positive that the quantity of
coal reported on hand on May 25 was cor-
rect?"
"Yes, sir, as nearly as anybody can be
positive. There was no accurate means of
weighing what was sent us, and generally
there is no absolutely accurate means by
which coal is weighed coming aboard ship.
All naval officers know that coal is weighed
to the best of our ability, and an accurate
account kept to the best of our ability, and
it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed
out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in
efficient condition for service on May 25?"
"It should say by recollection, yes. I do
not recollect that anything was wrong
about the machinery."

Judge Advocate: "It is the day of the
bombardment of the Colon that is referred
to, is it not?"
Commander Bates: "There was nothing
the matter with the engines as I remember.
On that day we were off coaling."

On that day the intention of the court to
testify was to call Admiral Cotton, Captain
Admiral Cotton, Captain Adams, and
others connected with the Government scout
ships immediately after the discharge of
Admiral Claxton.

TRIAL WILL NOT BE SERIOUSLY DELAYED.

Admiral Dewey said that he did not think
the proceedings of the court would be in-
terfered with greatly by Judge Wilson's
death. There would be, no added, another
adjournment on account of the funeral, but
he added that he did not anticipate there
would be further cessation of the proceed-
ings.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLANS.

Will Appear Before the Schley
Court, if Wanted.

New York, Sept. 24.—Rear Admiral Samp-
son, questioned to-day at Fort Hamilton,
where he is the guest of Lieutenant Scott,
his son-in-law, and Mrs. Scott, his daughter,
said that he did not know whether he
would be a witness at the Schley investi-
gation, but that he would go if summoned.
As to his own health, the Admiral said it was
much improved.

WILL MOVE LINCOLN'S BODY.

Vault at Springfield Monument
Prepared for It.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—The body of
Abraham Lincoln is to be removed for the
twelfth and last time. Excavation has been
completed under the flooring of the east
vault at the monument where his body
rested on a sarcophagus in full view. A
solid concrete base will hold the body.
There will be four feet or more of concrete
between the iron casket in which the
body is to be placed and the sides of the
pit. The casket will be imbedded solidly,
there being no openings. The strength of
the concrete is added by an iron cage, im-
bedded in the material immediately around
the casket.

Temporarily the body is lying in the
crypt next to that of Mrs. Lincoln, on the
south side of the vault. The removal will
be made as soon as the monument commis-
sion is ready. The latter probably will
await the return of Governor Yates before
carrying out the plan.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S COUNSEL OUTLINED THEIR DEFENSE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Sept. 24.—Counsel for
Admiral Schley have developed their
line of procedure. Briefly, it is as
follows:

First.—They will endeavor to show
that the blockade of Santiago was
maintained by Schley was the same,
so far as distances were concerned,
as that maintained by Sampson.

Second.—That in the failure to at-
tack the Colon, the same policy was
pursued by Sampson on June 1 as by
Schley before Sampson's arrival.

Third.—That on July 3 the Brooklyn
had her proper station, under Samp-
son's orders.

Fourth.—That Sampson, from first to
last, was never in the fight at Santia-
go, and that on Schley rested the re-
sponsibility for the battle.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT
5:50 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 5:53.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Continued
fair weather, with stationary
temperature to-day and Thursday.

For Missouri—Fair Wednesday,
Thursday, fair; colder; northwesterly
winds.

For Illinois—Fair Wednesday; vari-
able winds; fresh to brisk near the
Lake. Thursday, fair; probably
cooler.

For Arkansas—Fair Wednesday,
Thursday, fair; probably cooler; vari-
able winds.

For Texas—Cooler Wednesday,
Thursday, fair; variable winds.

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1. Guilt of Czolgosz Formally Determined.
Death of Judge Wilson, of Schley's
Counsel.

2. Berlin's Liberty Amazes Other Em-
ployers.

3. Berlin Avenue Has an Attraction for
Brides.
The Railroad.
Official Measurement of Yachts.

4. Declares He Was in Plot With Czol-
gosz.
Speaker Cronin Was in Command.
Seth Low for Mayor of New York.
Demand Deney's Official Scalp.
Many New Features at the Ex.

5. Fortune Left to Miss Roosevelt.
Thoughtful Neighbor an Incendiary.
Rodney's Definition of Alimony.
City News in Brief.

6. Entries and Results at the Tracks.
7. Baseball Games.

8. Editorial.
Notes About St. Louisans.

9. Combine Holds Up Important Bills.
Quantrell's Men Hold a Reunion.

10. Republic Want Advertisements.
Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.
New Corporations.

11. Republic Want Advertisements.
12. Grain and Produce Markets.
River Telegrams.

13. Financial News.
Crops Damaged by Bad Weather.
Supply of Peaches Decreasing.
Order Restraining Strikers.
Friend Vouched for Bride's Age.
Found Her Wandering in Woods.
Dillon's Body Found in River.

TO KLONDIKE BY TELEGRAPH.

Direct Wire Communication Is
Finally Established.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Vancouver, British Columbia, Sept. 24.—
At 4:30 this evening the civilized world was
connected by direct electric telegraph with
the Klondike. The first message was one
of congratulation from Governor Ross of
the Klondike, now in Vancouver, to his
legal representative at Dawson. The line
is 2,300 miles long and touches at Adlin,
Walter Horse, Dawson and Fort Simpson,
and connects at the Alaskan boundary with
the projected American Government line
from St. Michaels.

GUILT OF CZOLGOSZ IS FORMALLY DETERMINED.

Assassin of President McKinley Convicted of Murder in First
Degree, After Unusually Speedy Trial, in Which Every Pre-
caution of Law for Prisoner's Benefit Was Observed.

DRAMATIC PLEA OF DEFENDANT'S SENIOR ATTORNEY.

Urged That Lynch Law Was More Dangerous Than Anarchy and
Asked for a Fair Trial of the Self-Confessed Assassin
—Story of the Crime Rehearsed in Court—Czol-
gosz Not Affected by the Verdict.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz,
alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty to-day
of murder in the first degree by a jury in
Part III of the Supreme Court in having, on
the day of September 17, 1901, shot and
killed President McKinley, the wounds inflicted
afterward resulting in the death of the
President.

The wheels of justice moved quickly. The
trial of the assassin consumed eight hours
and twenty-six minutes and covered a pe-
riod of only two days. Practically all of
this time was occupied by the prosecution
in presenting a case so conclusive that
even had the prisoner entered the plea of
insanity it is doubted if the jury would
have returned a verdict different from the
one rendered to-day.

The announcement made this afternoon
by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the en-
tire alienist summoned by the Erie Coun-
ty Bar Association, and by the District At-
torney, to examine Czolgosz, and to deter-
mine his exact mental condition, had de-
clared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed
the only stage of a defense that Judges
Lewis and Titus could put together.

SENTECE WILL BE Pronounced To-Morrow.

Before adjournment Justice White an-
nounced that he would pronounce sen-
tence upon the defendant on Thursday after-
noon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at
once through the tunnel under Delaware
avenue back to the jail. To all appearances
he was in no way affected by the result of
the trial.

The crowd gathered at City Hall to-day
was the largest which has been seen since
his arraignment. People were lined up on
both sides of the big rotunda on the second
floor when court convened, and fringed the
sides leading from the floor above. There
was no demonstration except that of curi-
osity. A large number of women witnessed
to-day's proceedings.

At 2:44 this afternoon District Attorney
Penny abruptly announced that the case
of the prosecution was ended. Judge Lewis
arose slowly, and addressing the Court, said
that the sudden close of the case
against Czolgosz was a surprise to him and
his colleagues. They had no witness to call
for the defense. He asked the court that
he be allowed to address the jury at once.
The Court assented, and the venerable ju-
stice began an address that will long be re-
membered by those who heard it.

LEGAL POSITION OF ASSASSIN COUNSEL.

Judge Lewis said:
"Gentlemen of the Jury: A calamity has
fallen upon this nation through the act of
this man, but the question is whether his
act was the act of an insane man. If an
insane man, it is not murder, and he should
be acquitted of that charge. He would then
be of course be transferred to an asylum.
Much discussion has occurred in our
midst, and has been called to my attention,
as to the propriety of any defense being in-
terposed in this case. Many letters have
been received by me since I was assigned,
with my associate, to defend this man, ques-
tioning the propriety of a defense being at-
tempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, in
how Judge Titus and myself came into this
case. The position was not sought by us,
but we appear here in performance of a
duty, which we thought devolved upon us,
notwithstanding it was an exceedingly dis-
agreeable one. His Honor the Judge, who
presides at this trial as Justice of the
Supreme Court, is here because the law
makes it his duty to sit and preside at this
trial."

"Our very distinguished and able District
Attorney has prosecuted this action be-
cause the law makes it his duty to do so.
You, gentlemen, are sitting there because
you were commanded to appear here, and
under our system of jurisprudence it was
your duty to sit here, hear the testimony in
this case and perform the duty of deter-
mining whether this man is to be executed
or to be set free."

"The defendant's counsel appear here be-
cause, under our system of jurisprudence,
to men can be placed on trial for the high
crime of murder, the penalty of which, un-
der the law, is death, without he has the
assistance of counsel. The Court has the
power to designate counsel, and it is the
duty of counsel thus designated to appear
in the case, unless they can make some
reasonable excuse, and succeed in being re-
lieved of the duty."

AN ATTORNEY'S DUTY TO DEFEND HIS CLIENT.

"Gentlemen, when they become members
of the legal profession, they become mem-
bers of the court. They are compelled, if as-
signed, to defend a criminal, or rather, the
one who is charged with a crime. They are
compelled to respond and accept the duty
unless they can present some reasonable
excuse, and if they refuse to perform that
duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and
are liable to punishment by the Court."

"So, you see, gentlemen, if any simpli-
fied, thoughtless person should entertain
the notion that this trial is for the high
crime of murder, the penalty of which, un-
der the law, is death, without he has the
assistance of counsel. The Court has the
power to designate counsel, and it is the
duty of counsel thus designated to appear
in the case, unless they can make some
reasonable excuse, and succeed in being re-
lieved of the duty."

"You sat here and listened to the defend-
ant's plea of guilty, when he was arraigned
at the opening of this term, but the law of
our State will not permit him to plead
guilty to such a crime as this. The law is
so careful of the rights of its citizens that
it will not permit a man to plead guilty to
this crime of murder, so that, even after
he had confessed his guilt in this case, it
was incumbent upon the court to insist that
the trial should proceed and that the people
should establish beyond a reasonable doubt
that the defendant was guilty of the crime
charged against him."

"There are in our country individuals,
not I hope in very large numbers, but we
know they are scattered all over the coun-
try, who think in a case like this, or even
in charges of much less degree, it is en-
tirely proper that the case should be dis-
posed of by lynch or mob law. We can
hardly take up a paper without we learn
that in some part of our State, as every
intelligent man knows."

"Lynch law more dangerous than anarchy."
It is charged here that our client is an
anarchist, a man who does not believe in
any law or in any form of government. And
there are, so we are told, other individuals
who entertain that opinion. We feel that
such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal,
are doctrines that will subvert our Govern-
ment in time if they are allowed to pre-
vail."

that the defendant was guilty of the crime
charged against him.

"There are in our country individuals,
not I hope in very large numbers, but we
know they are scattered all over the coun-
try, who think in a case like this, or even
in charges of much less degree, it is en-
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LYNCH LAW MORE DANGEROUS THAN ANARCHY.

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there are, so we are told, other individuals
who entertain that opinion. We feel that
such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal,
are doctrines that will subvert our Govern-
ment in time if they are allowed to pre-
vail."

"Gentlemen of the Jury, while I believe
firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a
danger to this court equal to the belief, be-
coming so common, that men who are
charged with crime shall not be permitted
to go through the form of a trial in a court
of justice, that lynch law shall take the
place of the calm and dignified adminis-
tration of the law by our courts of justice."

"When that doctrine becomes sufficiently
prevail in this country, if it ever does,
our institutions will be set aside and over-
thrown, and if we are not informed as to
the state of mind of some people in some
parts of the country, the time is fast ap-
proaching when men charged with crime
will not be permitted to come into court
and submit to a calm and dignified trial,
but will be strung up to a tree on the bare
suspicion that some one may hold the belief
that they have committed some crime."

"It is not long since I read in a paper
that a negro in the South had his life taken
because he had insulted a white man. What
it was, the paper did not say, but he
was strung up. I suggest, gentlemen,
that that class of the community who are
crying out in our cities and are sending let-
ters to lawyers suggesting that the man
who is charged with the crime that this de-
fendant is should not be permitted to have
a trial before a court of justice are a more
dangerous class to the community than the
anarchists about whom we read so much."

DUTY OF CITIZENS TO UPHOLD THE LAW.

"Now it is the duty of every American
citizen, or every good man, to stand firmly
by the law, and put his voice against any
idea that a man should be punished for any
crime, until he is proven guilty in court, be-
yond any reasonable doubt."

"My associate and myself are here to up-
hold the law. Some weak-minded people en-
tertain the notion, that the lawyer who ap-
pears in defense of a defendant is in court
to obstruct the due process of the law, to
talk justice and to delay by technicalities.
But every man who knows the members of
the bar understands that this is not so. My
associate and myself are here for the same
purpose that the learned District Attorney
is here, to see that this trial progresses in a
legal, orderly and proper manner. We
must in every way possible put down and
suppress this feeling that cases may be
disposed of without the intervention of
courts of justice."

"I remember, gentlemen, when I was a
young man living in Auburn, studying my
profession, the news came that a colored
man had gone up on the shores of Onondaga
Lake and there had murdered practically an
entire family, named Van Ness. The news
created intense excitement. The people
gathered on the streets to hear the
story, and the course of the afternoon it